NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

BUILDING UP ITS CASE. DA GAMA ASSUMES COMMAND.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MEYER.

THE PROSECUTION MASSES ITS FACTS TO CORROBORATE MULLER.

A SUM TOTAL WHICH ALREADY MAKES A GOOD SHOWING-MR. BROOKE'S SUCCESSFUL OB-JECTIONS-MARY NEISS NOT ALLOWED TO TELL MUCH-IDENTITY OF THE DEAD MAN-DR. MINDEN TELLS HIS STORY-THE AUTOPSY.

To argue from natural causes to natural results, it would seem as if Dr. Meyer, alias Henry Werner, alias Hugo Schaeffer, were appreciably nearer conviction when the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned last night than he was twenty-four hours earlier. The prosecution's case was much strengthened, both by the character of the evidence presented and by the marked improvement in the way of presenting it which came from Mr. Nicoll's personal paripation in the trial. The District-Attorney, like every other man with views and a marked personality, has his friends and his enemies, but It is as little to be denied by enemies that his manner in the trial of causes is extremely enan extremely clever man. He is not lazy or indifferent to his work. He has an air of frankness. He appears to believe what he says, and he knows how to expose by a smile or a gesture or a tone of voice anything that resembles demagogy in the conduct of an opponent.

All his faculties and most of his arts were brought into play yesterday, and the result was much to the advantage of the State's case. He says his severest things and makes his most telling points as a presecutor with an entire absence of any apparent feeling on his own part against the individual who is the object of his censures. His air is judicial, and it contributes in a marked way to the prejudicial effect he aims to produce.

STRENGTHENING THE PEOPLE'S CASE. The testimony brought out was in continued corroboration of the story of Kirfel or Muller, the informer. But each witness made a new point. Each brought a peculiar element of strength to the people's case, and the defendant's lawyers in cross-examination were unable to inflict any damage on it. That is what makes this prosecution so difficult to deal with. Meyer's crime, whether it was murder or only a fraud, was particularly complicated, and at one stage or another of its perpetration it came to the indirect attention of so many different people that when they are all brought together and their stories one after another borne in review before the mind the conclusion of guilt is irresistible. Up to this point there may be room for doubt as to the exact character of the crime. Murder, in the law, must be preceded by an intention, and that Meyer intended to kill Brandt is not yet, even upon the prosecution's case alone, positively established.

But it is so nearly established as to make things look very bad for him. The photographs of Baum or Brandt have been one of the chief weapons in creating this bad appearance. A dozen different persons from Chicago have identified those photographs as good likenesses of a man whom they knew in Chicago under emetimes of Brandt, sometimes of Baum, sometimes of both Brandt and Baum, and each of these witnesses has told some story effectively connecting the man they knew as Brandt or Baum with Meyer and Muller in Chicago. And another cloud of witnesses has come forward in this city to prove that these same photographs are a good likeness of a man whom they knew here as Baum, as the tenant of that flat at No. 320 East Thirteenth-st., and as the man whom they saw there in company Mrs. Meyer, known to them and then passing as Mrs. Baum, and all of these witnesses have told stories effectively connecting Meyer and Muller here in New-York with Baum. The physician, Dr. Minden, identifies a photograph as the picture of the man whom he attended as a patient at that flat under the name of Baum, who was ill there, whom he visited daily for twenty days; for whom he prescribed for chronic dysentery, and who finally died; whose dead body he saw, whose death he demonstrated with instrumental tests, and he proves also that the body exhumed from Evergreen Cemetery on July 6 was the same body that he saw dead

in the flat on March 30. THE CORPSE IDENTIFIED.

The undertaker, Mr. Kipp, makes the same identification. He laid out the body and he exhumed it, and he knows that the body he buried is the same body he exhumed. The proofs being already so numerous, so circumstantial, borne out in so many ways and by so many different persons, that Meyer and his wife demanded and received money on the policies taken out by Baum, there remains apparently little chance for the defence to succeed in an effort to show that some other body was substituted for that of Brandt, either before or after death. The vital question that remains, therefore, and it is narrowing down into a thin compass, is this: Did Baum die from poisoning and did Meyer administer the poison with murderous intent? Some evidence that he did die from poison, in support of Muller's statements, was adduced yesterday in the report to the Coroner supplied by Professor Doremus as to the contents of the organs of Baum's exhumed body, and that evidence will be elaborated to-day by the personal examination of the Professor; but there remains uncovered as yet, except by the statements of Muller, the all-important fact as to how the poison got there-by whose hand and with what

Mr. O'Sullivan loomed into view yesterday, Mr. O'Sullivan is the gentleman who became sud-O'Sullivan is the gentleman who became suddenly faint some months ago as an element of the defence of another man accused of murder. He was found to possess a remarkable amount of medical knowledge, that is, remarkable for a lawyer, and he explained the matter by saying that he had studied medicine before he studied law. Mr. O'Sullivan is a blond gentleman with sandy hair and a little mustache, which, when within the public eve, he caresses as if he set much store by it. His hair is inclined to be curly and it goes off on either side of his head from a parting in the middle in nice little undulations. When Mr. O'Sullivan cross-examines a witness it is somehow or another impossible to resist the feeling that the supremely important hour has come. His eyegiass suggests it. His very effort to seem indifferent suggests it. His very effort to seem indifferent suggests it. And when he confronts a witness and says, with his lead pencil in his hand, and with the evident intention to put the answer down then and there regardless of the consequences to this solar system, "Now tell me the name of one man, just one, if you can, to whom you did or said this, that or the t'other," a little shudder runs down your back, a sort of mist comes over your vision and you find yourself wondering how it happens that the sun does not darken his face or the earth open with an inguiling quake. These things did not happen, however, but instead Judge Barrett manifested some slight impatience at Mr. O'Sullivan's line of inquiry and was even unfeeling enough to say that it was not cross-examination at all.

A LEARNED AND COURTEOUS JUDGE. denly faint some months ago as an element of

A LEARNED AND COURTEOUS JUDGE. Judge Barrett's appearance in the criminal of the Supreme Court at this time is after a long interval, during which his work has been wholly in the civil department, but he has lost none of that grave and decorous manner which is always with him on the bench, and especially when the cause involves life or liberty. He is one of those judges who are esteemed not only for their knowledge of the law, for their

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL GIVES NOTICE TO THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS AT RIO.

HE TAKES CHARGE OF THE INSURGENT SQUAD-RON IN THE HARBOR THERE-MELLO SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED A

FRENCH MERCHANTMAN. London, Dec. 12.-A dispatch from Rio says that Admiral da Gama, whose defection from the Government forces has already been announced, has formally notified to the several foreign legations in Rio Janeiro that he has assumed command of the insurgent squadron

now before that city. Washington, Dec. 12 .- The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Captain Picking, commanding the United States naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, dated yester-

"Admiral da Gama, in an official note, assumes command in this harbor during the absence of Mello." sence of Mello."
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12.—It is reported here that Admiral Mello, commander of the insurgent Brazilian fleet, has seized the French merchant steamer Parahyba, a vessel of 1,986 tons, which left Barry, England, on October 5 for Buenos

The formal notice given to several foreign legations by Admiral Saldanaa da Gama, coming soon after the publication of his imperialist manifesto, is gaging as it is to be asserted by his friends one more proof that the Brazman insurgents in-that he comprehends all human virtues. He is tend to overthrow the Republic. From the moment when Admiral Mello, on leaving the bay of Rio Janeiro, left in command to Da Gama, it was clear that the pro-Republican declarations of Melle were mere claptrap. Before the issuing of his monarchial manifesto, it was known at Rio, as well as in Europe, that Admiral Saluanha da Gama would join the rebels immediately after the latter should have agreed to have follow his imperialist

would join the rebels immediately after the latter should have agreed to have follow his imperialist programme.

When Custodio de Mello, in order to gratify his own ambition and his jealousy against President Peixoto, conceived the idea of raising the rebel flag, he revealed his intentions to Da Gama. The latter spoke plainly, in the following words, repeated to a Paris paper by a friend of his, a well-known Brazilian representative in Europe: "If you make the revolution in order to re-establish the monarchy you can rely upon my absolute cooperation. But if your intention is to replace the actual Government by another republican Government I am not your man. All that I could do would be to preserve a neutral attitude." And so he did for several weeks, remaining quiet upon the island he occupied in the bay, But recently the cannon of the fort commanded by Da Gama, which had been mute, according to his declaration of neutrality, have joined their roar to that of Mello's guns. It is not to be doubted, therefore, that Admiral Mello has abanded his previous idea of preserving a republican form of government. The active assistance given him by Admiral Saldanha da Gama testifies that a formal engagement has been concluded in regard to that question.

As formerly explained, the pretender for whom Mello and Da Gama are fighting against the Hepublic cannot be the Princess Isabella, nor Dom Augusto, who is in an insane asylum at Vienna, but is Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Prince of Gran-Para, a fine boy of eighteen, who is pursuing his studies at the Theresianum Institute without bothering much about the plans of his two American War-wicks.

WANT ON ALL SIDES.

SHELTER AND FOOD FOR CHICAGO'S POOR

ITY OFFICIALS WORKING SYSTEMATICALLY TO RELIEVE THE ARMY OF DESTITUTE

PEOPLE IN THE WORLD'S

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12.—Food and shelter will be fur-ished to the poor by the city. Under the direction of the Finance Committee of the Council, lodgings will be rented in the three divisions of the city as soon as suitable quarters can be found, and providens will be made for feeding the hungry. Funds are to be raised by public subscription, and the chairman of the committee, Alderman Madden, is so confident that the response to the appeal FAIR CITY. is so confident that the response to the appeal will be general that he feels warranted in con tracting obligations at once. To this end Chief of Police Erennan was to-day instructed to select suitable buildings, one in each division of the city. and rent them at once, the Finance Committee be responsible for the expense. At the same time the subscription list was started by Alderman Madden with a check for \$50. He was followed by a o city officials with ch Then Mr. Madden wrote a letter, of which several undred copies were made, and addressed to each Alderman, all the city officials and a number of the leading citizens. A formal call for a meeting of the committee was issued for to-morrow morn-

ing and the plan of future action outlined. At Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash-ave, last night 800 At Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash-ave, last night soo men slept in warm rooms, with blankets for covering. Early to-day they had a hearty breakfast and started out to look for work. Again to-night many of them returned for an evening meal and another night of rest. These are the quarters furnished by Mary A. Ahrens, president of the Chinished by Mary A. Ahrens, president for entrance to the city building last night. The for entrance to the city building last night. The resolution of the city to keep them out was broken and the corridors of the City Hall again afforded them shelter.

Many contributions were received to-day. Among the principal offers of assistance were these: Forty-five barrels of flour from the flour merchants of the city, with the assurance that there is plenty more where that came from, an offer from the president of the Edison Electric Light Company, to put light in the building. Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash-ave, and company to heat the same building by steam free of cost.

Inspector Shea to-day expressed the opinion that Inspector above the same difficulty with the desperate un-

of cost.

Inspector Shea to-day expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty with the desperate unemployed, because the organized police is ample to duell any uprising.

With his last 15 cents, Frederick Schodasky bought rat polson and died this morning from its effects. He had been searching for employment five weeks.

HE STOLE TO BUY HER PRESENTS.

A BOY TWELVE YEARS OLD IN LOVE WITH HIS SCHOOL-TEACHER-THE MOTHER HAS HIM ARRESTED.

Mrs. Mary Fink, of No. 62 Walton-st., Williams burg, called at the Sixteenth Precinct Station last evening and asked to have her twelve-year-old son Charles arrested for stealing \$10. The boy admitted taking the money, and said that he was in love with taking the money, and said that he was in love with Miss Brown, his teacher at the Stockton-st. school. He had stolen the money to give her presents. Miss Brown was visited by the mother and said she had received presents from some unknown source. She expressed her regret, as Mrs. Fink was poor, and promised to return the money.

Mrs. Fink said last evening that the school-teacher had not kept her word, and she decided to cause her son's arrest. Miss Brown is highly spoken of and much liked by her pupils.

DEATH FROM THE FLAMES.

A LITTLE GIRL WHILE PLAYING SETS FIRE TO HER CLOTHES.

Goldie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Haight, of Highwood, N. J., died last evening from the effects of burns received on Sunday afternoon, after intense suffering. It seems that the
child, while piaying in the dining-room, threw some
papers into the open grate, from which they were
blown back on to its ciothing, which immediately
caught fire. In response to its cries, the mother
rushed into the room and caught the child in her
arms, endeavoring to smother the flames, and in
so doing was badly burned about the face and
hands. Her screams brought in the neighbors, and
also Mr. Haight himself, who had just come in
from a walk. At this point accounts differ. It is
asserted that one of the neighbors in her excitement setzed a can of kerosene oil and threw it
upon the child, thinking it was water, and before
the flames could be put out the child was so badly
burned that it became impossible to save her life
The parents, however, say that the oil was used
only as an emolilent, and that the burning clothonly as an emolilent and that the burning clothonly as an emolilent, and that the burning clothonly as an emolilent and that the burning clothfrom the effects of burns received on Sunday after

unavailing.

An old woman, Mrs. Jackson, was burned to death
An old woman, Mrs. Jackson, was burned to death
Monday night at Waverly, a hamlet about six
miles northwest of Patchogue, L. I. There are only a
few houses in that part. Mrs. Jackson, who lived
alone, was a widow over sixty years old, and was
feeble.

THROWN FROM THE CARRIAGE AND KILLED. James G. Demarest, of Closter, N. J., while driving noon, met with a fatal accident. The horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the occupants from the vehicle. Mr. Demarest was instantly killed, but his sister was only slightly burt. with his sister near Harrington Park yesterday after-

TARIFF BILL COMPLETED.

ITS REVISION FINISHED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

ALL REPUBLICAN AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN-WOOL TO REMAIN ON THE FREE LIST-

THE MEASURE MAY BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Committee on Ways and Means was extremely industrious to-day, and such committee consideration as the Tariff bill is expected to receive was completed. Of course every amendment offered by the minority was promptly voted down by the Democratic members, out the demand of William A. Poucher, of Oswego, fortified, it is understood, by a letter from a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, was granted with great alacrity, and the duty on barley malt was advanced from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. The Republican members made repeated efforts to have existing duties maintained on agricultural products which are subject to Canadian competition, but every such effort was defeated by a party vote, although a heavy duty equivalent to 75 per cent ad valorem was retained on rice, and a duty almost as heavy on peanuts. Efforts to retain wool on the dutiable list were equally vain, for the majority was as firm as a rock in its determination to strike a blow against American sheep husbandry, which unless arrested by the

se or Senate will be fatal. Time and again Chairman Wilson and his colleagues were forced by the minority to record their votes in opposition to the interests of the Northern farmer, and they did so with unfalterin

home with tears in their eyes and plead the baby act.

If they possessed the spirit that should animate representatives of the people they would vote against the bill, and if they should it could not pass the House of Representatives. Instead of making up their minds to do that they are begging for a caucus, hoping, if one is held, to shield themselves behind its mondate if they fall to obtain concessions that will save themselves and shelier their constituents, while the people of other Congress districts are exposed to the full fury of the storm. With this end in view they drew up a paper to-day, addressed to Judge Holman, who is chairman of the caucus, in which the signers declare that they are "impressed that it is important" that the Tariff bill should be considered by a Democratic caucus before it is submitted to the House, and asking that one be called at a date to be hereafter determined upon. Before the House, and asking that one or another of the copies that were in circulation. It then seemed probable that the movement would be successful. The attempt of the Democratic revise the Mills bill in caucus was not a glittering success, despite the fact that Chairman Mills and his Democratic

COURSE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE C PENAL VOTE NOT LIKELY TO BE REACHED

BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF MAY. Washington, Dec. 12.-The Schafe Committee on Finance this morning held a session for upward of place there was a committee the there will be some delay in the disposition of the Tariff bill by the House. Mr. Voornees and other Democratic members of the committee were asked when they expected the bill to come over to the Senate. The answer was that they had been informed that there would be no attempt in the House that the bill will not derrot the boliday recess.

formed that there would be no attempt in the House to take up the bill until after the holiday recess.

The general opinion of the members of the committee was that the bill could not reach the Senate before the first of February, although some Democratic members asserted that it could not be passed in the House it there was to be any general detate until the mildile of that month. As to the length of the debate in the Senate it appears to be the senate of the debate in the Senate it appears to be the general festing that it will continue for at lenst two months. If the bill reaches the Senate by the first of February it will remain in committee probably two weeks, and then debate will prevent a final vote being taken before the middle of May. Some Democrats on the Finance Committee think that two menths is a moderate estimate of the time which will be consumed in the discussion.

In this connection the propositions to change the rules had before the Committee on Rules during the last session figure to some extent, for unless the rules are changed the Republican Senators can detate the bill until they see fit to permit the vote to be taken. Republicans have freely said they would not filitouster against the measure, but they will insist upon the fullest latitude of debate.

At its last meeting the Senate Finance Committee postponed the disposition of the question as to how and when it would hold its hearings until to-day. When it adjourned to-day this matter had not been passed upon, and still is open, except that the discussion indicates what the purpose of the committee was informed of the postponement of the day for the opening of the bell to the Senate. Committee during the holiday recess. After the bill has been passed by the House, curther hearings will be granted to a limited degree, but not to the extent of interfering with a poor of the committee of the programme will doubtless be officially promulgated by the committee at its next session. to take up the bill until after the holiday recess.

STRICKEN WHILE DRIVING.

A WAR VETERAN SUFFERS A STROKE OF PARALY SIS AND FALLS FROM HIS CARRIAGE

-HIS DEATH REPORTED. Colonel William Pye, a war veteran, aged eighty years, was stricken with paralysis while driving along the public road near Nyack Monday afternoon. He fell from his carriage, and was found by the roadside by friends, who took him to his home in Hillsdale, where he is reported to have died last evening.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Boston, Dec. 12.—One of New-York's wealthy citi-zens, James A. Garland, has arranged a practical gift to Harvard in the form of four series of art lectures, for which he is to pay all the expenses, the has already given to the University Museum

Buffalo, Dec. 12.—"The Buffalo Enquirer" will change hands on January I. Charles F. Kingsley, finanging editor, and George Rehbaum, business manager, have obtained a controlling interest in the property, and will take possession on that date, when it will be merged into a stock company.

Platisburg, N. Y., Dec. 12 (Special).—Julius Wood, of Saranac, while hunting, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. Denver, Dec. 12.—The Midland Terminal Rall-way, between this city and Midland, formally opened its line for freight and passenger traffic resterday, and Cripple Creek gold fields now have a standard gauge rallway.

yesterday, a standard gauge railway.

Highland Falis, N. Y., Dec. 12 (Special).—John Strangsan old employe of J. Pierpont Morgan, was found dead in bed here this morning. Coroner found dead in bed here this morning. Coroner Milier made a superficial examination of the body and decided that an autopsy should be held. The coroner found cuts and bruises on various parts of the body. Strang was formerly a Baptist minister, and a few years ago gained considerable notoriety by selling his wife at public auction. He was married five times and was the father of many married five times and was the father of many children. He lived alone in a small cottage here. Boston, Dec. 12.—The West End Street Railway directors have declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common and 4 per cent on preferred stock, payable January 1, to stockholders of record today. This is a reduction of 1 per cent on the common stocks.

WILL FIGHT RESTORATION. HAWAIIAN CITIZENS READY.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT DE-TERMINED TO RESIST TO THE LAST.

FORTIFYING THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

WILLIS PLEDGED TO WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

HIS ORDERS YET UNKNOWN-RESOLUTIONS PRO-TESTING AGAINST PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S -BLOUNT'S COURSE SEVERELY CRITICISED-MINISTER DA-MON'S STATEMENT.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 12.-The Australian steamer Arawa, which brings Honolulu news up to December 4. arrived at Victoria at 8 a.m. to-day.

The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing on December 4, says:

"At the unanimous and urgent demand of the American citizens, the Provisional Government has decided to resist to the utmost extremity any attempt to overthrow it by the United States es without authority from Congress. Leading citizens generally have announced their intention to be foremost in the defence. Twelve hundred volunteer riflemen are ready at call with large Maxim and Gatling batteries. Minister Willis is pledged to the Government to take no action before the return of the Alameda on December 21. His instructions are still con-

From the arrival of the last reports there have been only two things of a significant The Annexationists held a mass-meeting on Saturday, November 25, and adopted resolutions in effect appealing to Con-Secretary Gresham and Mr. Blount. On four troops of the Provisional Government were busy fortifying and barricading the Government house, or the Castle, as it was formerly called. The work was being done with sandbags, principally. As the Arawa sailed from the harbor the troops could be seen from the deck of the steamer, bustly engaged in heaping up the breastworks.

Probably 1,000 people were at the mass-meeting, which was held on a call stated to be for citizens favorable to annexation. The Royalists assert that the meeting was packed by representatives of the Provisional Government, and that all enthusiasm was of prearranged order.

GRESHAM'S KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONED. F. M. Hatch, Vice-President of the Provisional Government and president of the Annexation Club, presided and made the opening speech. He appealed to Congress against the Executive, and held that Secretary Gresham does not know international law." He said that the Provisional Government had never submitted its right to exist to the United States, and was therefore not bound by the policy of President

W. R Castle, one of the Annexation Commissioners to Washington, made an argument to prove the authority of mass-meetings. He quoted recent American opinion that the Revolution of 1776 was the work of a minority. Hawaii, he said, was surely tending toward the goal of union with its mother country across the water. "Can Secretary Gresham stop the onward progress of Hawali?" he shouted. Mr. of annexation had stuffed their ears with iles. The speaker said that the people of the United States were against the President's Hawaiian rinare that an hour, and although nothing was accomplished policy. The President of the United States was kill you." authorized to begin war. Mr. Castle attacked Commissioner Blount, charging him with twice inviting the supporters of the Queen to revolt against the Provisional Government. He asserted that the people of the country had established the Provisional Government, and concluded by moving the following resolutions, which passed without dissent:

which passed without dissent:

Resolved, That we read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the President to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii. Resolved, That we condemn the assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the Senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption that the Provisional Government at that very time submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitrament of the President or of any other Power.

Resolved, That we support to the best of our ability the Provisional Government in resisting any attack upon it which may be made contrary to the usage of mation.

Z. S. Spalding read a long speech in which he

Z. S. Spalding read a long speech in which he said he was an Annexationist in 1868. He contradicted Claus Spreckels in saying that depression had resulted here from the rule of the Provisional Government and threw a slur at A. Jacger for his opinion given in San Francisco. He said that civilization had originated and flourished here through the friendly influences of the United States, "even under the blighting influence of an effete monarchy." As a planter he was willing to take his chances of prosperity under the Stars and Stripes.

CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD'S SPEECH

A. F. Judd, Chief Justice, said that for twenty years he had attended only one political meeting before this, and that was when he took a back seat at the demonstration against Morenco held in Old Bethel in 1871. He was a Hawallan by birth, but an American in blood, and was proud of his ancestry, dating back to 1634, which his father had devoted his life. Had the Queen taken the advice of the Justices of the Supreme Court, she would not be where she was now. He was loyal to the monarchy and sup-ported the autonomy of this country until the afternoon of January 14, when the occurrences in the palace converted him and made him feel that it was impossible that such a state of things should last longer. The Constitution the Queen tried to promulgate would have destroyed the independence of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice said that Mr. Blount had talked with him in Honolulu, but never asked him if the revolution had been accomplished by the aid of Minister Stevens and troops of the Boston. He believed that the mass-meeting on the 16th settled the question, and the Government, having lasted a year, had a right to exist. They should all hang together or hang sep-

W. G. Smith, Editor of "The Star," spoke. He appealed to the revolutionary spirit of '76, and praised the German, British and Portuguese filibusters. He spoke of the "infamies" of Gresham, and advocated "compelling" Cleveland to submit to the will of the people. This last was to be done by resisting the progress of the American troops without firing on them.

P. C. Jones said that Cleveland should have rounded his policy by ordering that all four members of the ex-Council of the Provisional Government should be shot on the day of the restoration. Everybody should stick to the Provisional Government He referred to the story that Cleveland won his first election to the Prestdency by three "R's" and he hoped he would be

(Continued on Third Page.)

WAS SHE MURDERED?

LONG ISLAND.

IT IS SUPPOSED THAT SHE WAS KILLED AND THAT THE HOUSE IN WHICH SHE LIVED WAS THEN SET ON FIRE-HER CHARRED BODY FOUND.

Mrs. Georgiana Jackson was murdered, it is elieved, in her home at Farmingville, L. I., Monday night, and the house in which she lived burned to hide the crime. In the fire the body was almost incinerated. Mrs. Jackson was sixty-five years old and lived alone in the old home of her family at Farmingville. The town is four miles from Ronkonkoma, and a mile and a half from the lake which bears the same name as the station. There are probably not more than ten families living in the immediate neighborhood of the house which was occupied by Mrs. Jackon. The nearest neighbors were Theodore Terry, who lives a half mile to the east, and Earnest Geroix, who lived an equal distance to the west

Mrs. Jackson was a trained nurse, and of late years lived a hermit-like life. which she lived was small. It faced in Portion Road. A hallway ran through the centre. On either side were three rooms. Mrs. Jackson occupied the three at the east end.

Monday night about 6 o'clock, members of the families of Theodore Terry and Ernest Geroix saw flames issuing from the roof of Mrs. Jack son's house. Both neighbors, with other members of their families, started on a run to the place of the fire. By the time they reached th spot the flames were eating through every part of the building, and the boarded sides were

of the building, and the boarded sides were blazing flercely. The roof had fallen in, but the walls were intact.

The heat was too flerce for any one to approach the house, but from the distance it could be seen that both the front and side doors were standing open. The doors had not been burned. As the fire ate its way the spectators finally obtained a view of the room occupied by the old woman as a bedroom. There upon the bed they saw the body. The flames were burning all around it and the bed clothing was afire. Across the body, with the prongs upward, was a pitchfork. The horrified spectators watched the scene, horrible as it was, until the floor fell in. The bed and body upon it went through to the cellar.

ing was afire. Across the body, with the prongs upward, was a pitchfork. The horrified spectators watched the scene, horrified as it was, until the floor fell in. The bed and body upon it went through to the cellar.

When the embers had cooled somewhat and a few buckets of water had been thrown upon the spot where the bed had fallen, the neighbors, who had gathered for miles around, went to work to recover the body. After an hour's hard work they found it. The trunk and a part of one leg was all that rewarded their search. The head, arms and other leg had been incinerated. The steel part of the pitchfork was also found near the body.

Squire C. W. Hawkins took charge of the body, and informed Coroner Moore, of Bay Shore. The Coroner arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and impanelled a jury. The inquest will be held on Friday morning.

There is little doubt, the people of the town think, that the old woman was murdered Monday night, between 5 and 6 o'clock. Elmer Edwards, fifty years old, a peddler of spectacles, stopped at both Terry's house and that of Geroix. He says that when he passed the house occupied by Mrs. Jackson, he saw lights in the window. It was then about a quarter to 6. At Geroix's house the peddler asked for lodging for the night. Mr. Geroix told him he could not accommodate him. He asked permission to leave his vallse at Geroix's, and this was granted. He left it and started to walk back to the hotel, which is two miles from Geroix's. Yesterday morning he returned to Geroix's for his vallse, and was arrested by Squire Hawkins. Later, the coroner paroled him until Friday. Edwards says he is from Brooklyn. He gave no address. He says he did not stop at Mrs. Jackson's house Monday night. Few persons in the town think the peddler had anything to do with the death of Mrs. Jackson, a femily which it apears was not in very good repute wit

take to secure their attendan have been take to secure their attendance at the inquest.

It is believed entrance was effected into the nouse for the purpose of robbery. The pitch-fork which was found, Mrs. Jackson always kept in her bedroom as a weapon.

A DEN OF ROBBERS.

A HUNTER FINDS IT IN THE WOODS NEAR HACKENSACK.

WITH PISTOL AND KNIFE THEY FORCE HIM TO QUIT THE PLACE-PROPERTY STOLEN PROM THE WEST SHORE ROAD.

George Reeling, a young man living between Begota and Ridgefield Park, opposite Hackensack, had a lively experience with tramps Monday afternoon. It resulted in exposing a robbery on the West Shore Railroad. Young Reeling was walking through a heavy wood belonging to Judge Peter Bogart, just north of the East Hackenszek station, when, in the loneliest part of the place, he discovered a wood hut, made of boughs, straw, hay and leaves, its occupants being two well-fed tramps. The men saw the hunter first, and asked him what he was doing around there. At the same time they ordered him to leave the neighborhood. Being armed, Reeling told the men that they were intruders, and that their impudence might get them into trouble. In an instant one of the tramps covered him with a revolver, while the other drew a large knife from his belt. The one with the

revolver said: "Young man, we've got the drop on you, so

Reeling was compelled to move away without exchanging more words with the occupants of the hut. As he was passing by the shortest cut toward the public road and the East Hacktled in America. He loved this country, to ensack station, which is about five hundred yards south of the hut, his foot tripped on a small root, and he rolled down a little depression.
Upon getting up, he saw the end of a bottle
protruding from leaves in the side of the guily,
and pulling it out, found that more bottles were
hidden under dirt and leaves. The bottle con-

Upon getting up, he saw the clin of a bottle protruding from leaves in the side of the guily, and pulling it out, found that more bottles were bidden under dirt and leaves. The bottle contained wine, and young Reeling associated it with the tramps. He did not stop to make a closer investigation, fearing that the fellows might come upon him. He hurried to the house of Judge Bogart, about half a mile away, and informed Samuel Vreeland, superintendent of the Judge's farm. Mr. Vreeland, with four fully armed men, carrying picks and shovels, proceeded to the woods under the guidance of Reeling, and made an unexpected find.

By clearing away the loose leaves they found three dozen wine bottles, some empty and others with the scals unbroken. A little shovelling brought the men to several boxes which had been loosely buried under soil that was carried from a distance of a hundred feet and covered with leaves to hide its freshness. First came a chest of tea, then three boxes of wine, next a box containing twenty-five pairs of arctic overshoes, another box holding sixty pairs of heavy shoe soles, 500 cigars in unopened boxes and a package of half a dozen corseis.

Leaving the men to guard the goods, Mr. Vreetand went to the East Hackensack station and told the agent, Miller, who said that the articles had been stolen from a West Shore local freight train some time ago. The company had been unable to find trace of them. Late in the evening Detective Joseph Betts arrived at East Hackensack and, identified the goods as those missing from the company's cars. He, at once took possession of them, and had them removed to this city. Detective Betts then, in company with Mr. Vreeland and his men, returned to the woods to arrest the tramps seen by Reeling. The men divided themselves into twos with the purpose of surrounding the hut and making sure of a capture. But in this they were disappointed, as when the party came together and made the final rush, they found the hut empty. No trace of the men had been found last night.

REPUBLICAN VOTERS ACT

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN OLD WOMAN ON THEY TURN OUT IN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBERS AT THE PRIMARIES.

> CONTESTS IN SOME OF THE DISTRICTS-ONLY ONE OPPOSITION TICKET, THAT IN THE XXVIITH, SUCCESSFUL-A SURPRISE IN THE XXIST-THE PHILADELPHIA

PLAN TRIED IN TWO INSTANCES. Although there will be few changes in the membership of the Republican County Executive Committee of this city as a result of the primary elections which were held last night, there was one excellent outcome of the recent agitation in favor of a change in the organization of the party here. It was demonstrated beyond a doubt that when the Republicans of this city become aroused and interested they will ome out and vote at the primaries. pect of contests in many of the districts, together with the actual knowledge that there were to be contests in other districts, served to bring out the largest vote that has been cast at the Republican primaries in this city for many

As a rule the elections, even where there were contests, passed off quietly and with no exhibition of bitterness, yet in two or three of the Assembly Districts where the opposition has been unusually strong there was more or less show of feeling. This was notably so in the IXth District, where the supporters of George B. Deane, who has been active in the political of the party and of that part of the city for many years, rallied to his standard in opp tion to those who were on the side of James A. Cowie, the Republican candidate for the Assembly at the last election. The contest in this district ended in the election of the ticket headed by Mr. Deane over Mr. Cowie by a large majority. Over 700 votes were polled here, next to the largest number polled in any district in this city. Mr. Cowie's followers charge fraud, and threaten to make a further contest both in the courts and in the County Committee.

FRANK RAYMOND DEFEATED.

Frank Raymond was the only leader up for vindication who suffered defeat. This he received at the hands of the Republicans of his district led by Columbus O. Johnson. The presence of Police Captain Brooks secured a fair election in the district. About 630 votes were cast and Mr. Johnson's ticket won by sixteen majority.

There was a hotly contested fight in the XXVIth Assembly District. Hugh Whoriskey, backed by a large number of Republicans, tried to overthrow Peter H. McDonald and it is probable that he would have succeeded had it not been for the action of the inspectors of election who were not as rapid as they might have been in taking the votes.

Richard M. Hillis, the leader of the XXIVth Assembly District, was chosen again to lead the district organization. General Charles H. T. Collis led the opposition ticket. The election here, however, was carried on in a friendly spirit. The feature of the election in the XXIst Assembly District was the defeat of George W. Lyon for member of the County Committee by some of the active Republicans in the district who thought that Mr. Lyon had not paid enough attention to the district to warrant being sent to the County Committee from it. General Anson G. McCook was elected in his place. In the XIth Assembly District the vote was small, owing to the resignation of some 200 members of the district organization yesterday on account of the failure to harmonize the two factions in the district.

General Michael Kerwin, the leader of the XXVIIIth District, defeated Colonel T. C. Campbell, who contested the election with him. The contest here, while being vigorous in the extreme, was not disgraced by any personal conflicts. Over 900 votes were cast.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE IXTH.

was no apathy in the IXth District yesterday over the Republican primary. Things were lively from the time the polls opened until they were closed. There was a contest against the regular organization and a hot fight, led by the Lincoln Union, was the result. The election was held at No. 1 Abingdon Square, in the rooms of the Republican Association, and a squad of police were busy keeping the voters in line. Both sides had a large number of watchers, and challenges came thick and fast

A brawny truckman, with a pair of leather lungs, did great work in the way of challenging for the organization. One scared-looking man stepped up with a ballot in his hand, man don't live in New-York," yelled the truckman, "I drove the truck that took his furniture

"You lie," said the intending voter. "Say that outside and I'll lick you," from the truckman close I the argument and the vote

was not east. Promptly at 9 o'clock the polls were closed and the rooms were cleared of all except reporters and watchers, notwithstanding the vigorous protests of the opposition.

The Cowie faction obtained an order last week from Justice Ingraham requiring Secretary A. L. Hall to produce the original signed roll for them to copy. They say that a roll was produced which was all in the handwriting of one man and was not the original roll. They have now secured an order from Justice Ingraham, which was served yesterday, to show cause why Secretary Hall should not be punished for contempt of court in not obeying the order. The votes, of court in not obeying the order. The votes, when counted, showed that the organization headed by George B. Deane had received 443 votes and the opposition had polled 196, with about a dozen scattering. The result, when announced, was received with cheers of delight by the "regulars" and in gloomy silence in the clubrooms of the Lincoln Union across the way.

THE FIGHT IN THE XXVIITH.

The voting in the XXVIIth District was the heaviest that has been known there for years. The regular ticket was headed by Frank Raymond and an opposition one was led by Columbus O. Johnson. The opposition ticket won by sixteen votes. Men went early to the poll, and Capiain Brooks, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st, station was present with a strong force of police. Raymond tried to do some buildozing at first, but the capiain made a speech in which he said that he would see that every man who came up to the ballot-boxes should vote without interference. He would allow no buildozing, he said, and all electioneering must be done on the sidewalk. He ordered Raymond out of the voting room. There were a few petty quarrels, but nothing serious. It was nearly it o'clock before the vote was announced. The whole of the opposition ticket was elected with the exception of W. Sandford Lawton, who was said to have acted traitorously. David Friedsam was elected in his place. The inspectors did their work well in this district, and no men were unable to cast their vote. The result was received with frantic cheering which drowned the hisses.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS IN THE XXVITH. sixteen votes. Men went early to the poll, and PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS IN THE XXVITH.

There were two tickets in the XXVIth District, the regular ticket headed by Peter H. Mc-Donald winning by the narrow majority of twenty-five out of a total of 507. Feeling ran high in the district, and a large number of Rehigh in the district, and a large number of Republicans hoped to turn down McDonald and carry the ticket headed by Hugh Whoriskey, and they probably would have been successful if it had not been for the slowness of the inspectors. Fully seventy-five men were still in line at 9 o'clock when the voting closed. Almost every one of these men was a Whoriskey man. At 10 o'clock the result was given out: McDonald, 271: Whoriskey, 236. The McDonald faction immediately began cheering, and the other hissing. All through the day McDonald had twitted Whoriskey with being a labor agi-